J W Dickerson Iapl70

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 42.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the Inquirer to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken: and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether he takes from the office or not.* There can be a legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869 tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the Inquirer Building (second floor.)

Collections promptly made. [April,'69 tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" or April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL, ... J. B. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1,69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE, ... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,'69tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Apl 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co's Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE.

SUCH AS

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CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

LONDON is infested by a legion of those familiar insects known as "daddy longlegs."

INSECTS devastate the United States to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars annually.

A FRENCH expedition is to go to the Mediterranean, to observe the meteoric showers in November.

A BELGIAN citizen has invented an apparatus for removing deleterious gases from mines.

AN English chemist has discovered a fluid preparation which he affirms will cause bodies plunged into it to petrify and become stone within five years.

NEAR Paducah, Ky., there is an immense deposit of clay suitable for the manufacture of stoneware, which is shipped to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

PROF. ESTY, of Amherst College, has recently finished a computation of the orbits of Saturn's satellites, a long and difficult work, which no mathematician has before accomplished.

A WISCONSIN paper alleges that the secret of the success of Chicago newspapers lie in the fact that every man and woman in the town takes every paper, for fear a divorce notice in which they are interested may be published and they not find it out.

THE famous kerolite mine at Ivigut is the only place in the world where that valuable mineral (which is almost pure soda) has been discovered. The annual production of the mine is about 12,000 tons, the half of which is shipped to the United States.

IT is claimed by a Florentine professor that somnambulism may be cured by simply winding a capacious and flexible bandage around the base of the patient, having an end long enough to touch the ground. The theory is that the wire conducts away the electricity of the body.

A LADY living at Concaut, Ohio, was recently severely injured, and at one time it was feared that she would die. Her husband had been absent in California, and the last four months neither had heard from the other, although frequent letters had been written. Some days ago he arrived at Concaut, on his way home, and stated that a few weeks ago, corresponding in time with the night of the day upon which his wife was injured, he seemed to see her crying and holding a child toward him. The dream made so deep an impression on him that he soon started for home.

THE efforts which will undoubtedly be made by interested parties to influence Congress to increase the tax on whisky during the approaching session are doomed to failure. The President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue concur in the opinion that such a step at this time would be decidedly injudicious. They argue that the arguments advanced in support of it are very strong, and that whisky might be taxed more for the purpose of reducing the tax on articles of necessity, but they are satisfied that the present income from the spirit tax cannot be increased.

THE new one dollar legal tenders which are just now being put into circulation, are exceedingly well finished and the handsomest of the series yet issued. On the face of the notes, which are engraved and printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is the head of Washington in the center; on the left end is a vignette of the discovery of land by Columbus; and on the other end is a seal of the United States. The engraving is of the highest order, and is sufficient evidence that they have the talent and can do as good work at the Treasury Department as can be done in any part of the world.

GOLD QUARTZ MINING.—It seems probable that the Sierra Butte or Downieville Peak, about ten miles east of the town of Downieville, California, will soon take rank next to Grass Valley, as a centre of gold quartz mining. The Sierra Butte, or Rising Mine, has been more regular in its yields and its profits, for the last fifteen years, than any other mine in the State. The Independence, adjoining it, is also rich, but has been badly managed; has lost several mills by snow slides, and has not recovered from the debts incurred on account of them. The Kyle one, only three miles distant, on the opposite side of the North Yuba, has lately risen to be one of the most profitable quartz mines of the section. The Monumental, a mine newly opened a Butte, has lately turned out one piece of gold weighing 106 pounds, and worth $25,000.

THERE are four individuals now awaiting death warrants in Pennsylvania for conviction of murder, namely, James Field, of Lycoming county; Wm. A. Black, of Butler county; Abraham Titus, of Cumberland county, and Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisle. All these cases have been placed in the Attorney General's hands for report, and the probabilities are that the reports would have been acted upon ere this had the Governor been in a condition to attend to his executive duties. In the case of Dr. Schoeppe there is an unusual pressure brought to bear upon the pardoning power for his pardon or reprieve, some of the medical fraternity being prominent in the appeal, on scientific grounds, and the Governor will give them a full hearing. The judges presiding in every case above cited have written the Governor that they see no reason why there should be any further legal efforts or process for the pardon or mitigation of the offenses.

OUR State finances appear just now to be in a very healthy condition. But a few weeks ago the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund announced their readiness to pay off one million dollars of the funded debt of the State, and now our worthy and efficient State Treasurer gives notice that he is prepared to lift, upon presentation, the bonds of the five per cent. loan which fall due July 1st, 1870. This announcement coming so soon after the first, is peculiarly gratifying, and speaks well for the manner in which the financial affairs of the State are administered. In 1860 the debt of Pennsylvania was $37,849,125, the largest debt owed by any State in the Union. After nine years of Republican rule our debt is $33 286 964, and we have in the Treasury bonds applicable to the payment of our debt sufficient, and no other purpose, amounting to $9,582,000; showing our debt to be (less assets held by the Commonwealth as above,) $23,904 964. This statement shows assets against our indebtedness of $9 582,000, and an actual reduction of $4,562 161, and therefore an improvement in our condition in nine years of $14,144,161.

Poetry.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BY HALLECK.

On the last evening of the year 1835 some young ladies and gentlemen were met at the house of a friend in the village of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, to watch "the old year out and the new year in." During the evening the writer of this suggested to one of the ladies (Miss Eden) the propriety of availing herself of the privileges of leap year and challenging some literary gentleman to a correspondence, and mentioned Halleck as likely to relish the joke. The correspondence was opened by the lady in a poem of peculiar beauty, of the same length and measure as Halleck's reply. Her address was Ellen A. F. Campbell (not her real name), Alta Cottage, Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio.

TO ELLEN (THE MOCKING BIRD).

The Scottish border minstrel's lay
Entranced me oft in boyhood's day;
His forests, glens and streams,
Mountains, and heather blooming fair,
A Highland lake and lady were
The playmates of my dreams.

Years passed away; my dreams were gone;
My pilgrim footsteps pressed alone
Loch Katrine's storied shores;
And winds that winged me o'er the lake
Breathed low, as if they feared to break
The music of my oars.

No tramp of warrior men was heard;
For welcome song or challenge word
I listened, but in vain;
And, moored beneath his favorite tree,
As vainly wooed the minstrelsy
Of gray haired "Allan Bane."

I saw the Highland heath flower smile
In beauty upon Ellen's isle;
And, couched in Ellen's bower,
I watched, beneath the latticed leaves,
Her coming thro' a summer eve's
Youngest and loveliest hour.

She came not; lonely was her home;
Her elf of airy shapes that come,
Like shadows, to depart.
Are there two Ellens of the mind?
Or have I lived at last to find
An Ellen of the heart?

For music like the bonderer's now
Rings round me, and again I bow
Before the shrine of song.
Devoutly as I bowed in youth;
For hearts that worship there in truth
And joy are ever young.

And well my harp responds to day,
And willingly its chords obey
The minstrels loved command:
A minstrel maid whose infant eyes
Looked on Ohio's woods and skies,
My school book's sunset land.

And beautiful the wreath she twines
Round "Albi Cottage," bowered in vines,
Or blest in sleigh bell mirth;
And lovelier still her smile, that seems
To bid me welcome in my dreams
Beside its peaceful hearth.

Long shall I deem that winning smile
But a mere mockery, to beguile
Some lonely hour of care.
And will *this* Ellen prove to be,
But like her namesake o'er the sea,
A being of the air?

Or shall I take the mornin's wing,
Armed with a parson and a ring,
Speed hill and vale along,
And at her cottage hearth ere night
Change into flutterings of delight,
Or (what's more likely) of affright,
The merry mock bird's song?

Halleck.

Miscellaneous.

BECKY HARLAND'S PLACE.

BY AMA RANDOLPH.

"I don't know whether you will suit me or not," said Miss Towers, reflectively.

"I will do my best, ma'am," said little Becky.

"Any objections to the country?" demanded Miss Towers, in a brusque, business like way.

"No, ma'am."

"I never have kept a girl before," said Miss Towers, gravely, "but my brother is coming home this summer, and I don't want to be obliged to be in the kitchen the whole time. Where have you lived last?"

Becky Harland grew pink all over.

"I have never lived out before, ma'am, but my uncle died suddenly, and there was no more than enough left to support my aunt, so I'm going to try to support myself."

"Very right and proper," said Miss Towers. "Well, Rebecca, I will try you at all events. Six dollars a month is very moderate wages, and although you don't look real stout, yet I think I can make you very useful both out the house."

So Miss Towers took Becky Harland back with her to the old stone farm house in the Housatonic valley. And Becky was never tired of helping Miss Towers strain the milk, and work over the butter, and gather pink honeysuckles, and feed the little downy turkeys. And the roses in her cheeks grew deeper and the velvet bloom of her lips seemed to catch the scarlet of the wood strawberries, and Miss Towers declared, an admiring glance at her little "help," that "she didn' look like the same child she was before, that she didn't."

Meanwhile the preparations of Miss Towers' "brother" went briskly on.

"I'll make up a lot of cocoanut pound cake," Miss Towers said, with the recipe book in her hand. "That's what he used to be dev'rit fond of when he was a boy."

"Perhaps his tastes may have changed," said Becky, who was rubbing the old mahogany furniture with a waxed cloth, at the other end of the room.

"I don't know about that," said Miss Towers, with a troubled air. "I haven't seen him since!"

"Not seen him since he was a boy!" echoed Becky, with open blue eyes.

"Well, it does sound strange, don't it?" said Miss Towers; but you see he went away from home when he was fifteen, and he's been out in the world ever since!"

"Is he a very old gentleman Miss Towers?" innocently questioned Rebecca, as she rubbed away at the claw foot of the antique pier table.

"Old?" echoed Miss Towers, uplifting both hands in amazement. "Why, he's ever so much younger than I am."

"I he?" asked Becky. "Why, I've been fancying him all along, an old gentleman in a wig and cane."

Miss Towers burst into a fit of hearty laughter.

"Well, if that don't beat all?" she cried, wiping the tears from under her spectacle glasses. "But after all, to a stranger that don't know the family story, it might very easily appear so. You see, child, my mother was a widow when she married for the second time, and—dear heart alive, what does all that little turkey chick, quoking like a possessed creature? Run, Rebecca, and see. I'm afraid the old speckled hen has broken her string, and is worrying it."

Rebecca was sitting in the twilight on the door stone that evening, one cheek resting in her hand and her eyes dreamily fixed on the far off wall of woods, growing purple in the coming dusk. Miss Towers had gone to carry a basket of her ripest Wilson strawberries to a sick neighbor, and Becky was all alone, thinking over her past, and pondering vaguely on her future.

"How strange it seems that I should be here," she thought, "when it is scarcely a year since I was the gayest little butterfly in my city ball room! The echoes of those old waltzes and galops come back to me sometimes, when I am falling asleep with the moonlight on my face, and the mayflowers rustling softly at my open casement; and yet I am far happier here. That is, I should be, if I could only forget one thing. I wonder what girls want to be so fitful and capricious for? Oh, dear," and Becky's blue eyes swam with tears as she remembered the handsome lover who had been so true and faithful and constant, until her own coquetry had driven him away from her side. "I would like so to know what Colonel Falconer is doing now, and whether he's married yet, and if he ever thinks of me. I would write to him if I were the petted heiress still; but as little Becky who does house work for her daily bread—ah, never, never!"

And Becky anxious to escape from her own haunting thoughts, jumped up and ran across the dewy meadow to meet Miss Towers, whose tall angular figure was just coming in sight round the curve of the maple swamp.

"Bless and save the child!" cried Miss Towers. "Why, Rebecca, you ain't afraid?"

"No—yes—I don't know. Let me carry your basket, please."

"Rebecca," cried the old lady, next morning, as she drove the shaggy little pony into the door yard, returning from the village post office, "I've got a letter. He's coming to night."

"He?" said the girl, smiling because Miss Towers' face was so radiant. "Then I'd better run out in the garden and gather a fresh lot of strawberries before the sun get any higher."

"Yes, run along; and remember, Rebecca all that I've told you about sitting quiet and never disturb him when he wants to write, and speaking very low, and keeping out of his way, except when you are wanted, for he has just come from England where they are very particular about servants."

"Yes, ma'am, I will remember," she made answer, meekly, and folded up Miss Towers' black lace shawl, while that lady hurried out into the kitchen to see whether the fire was in proper condition for the baking of divers and sundry savory compounds designed to tempt the appetite of the expected guest.

"I wish he wasn't coming!" thought our Becky. "We have been so happy together all the summer, and now—"

"But Miss Towers' voice shrilly calling to Becky to come and stone raisins for her interrupted the discontented fragment of a reverie into which she had fallen.

Miss Towers was arrayed like unto lilies of the field in her new steel colored silk dress—our simile applies to the general gorgeousness of the apparel, not its color merely—and white satin ribbons in her cap, when the stage rumbled into sight round the corner of the fence, where a huge willow waved its green banner, shutting off a outside view beyond its streaming boughs.

Little Becky Harland, who had been on the *qui vive* at the garret window, came flying down stairs like a thistledown blown in the summer breeze.

"Oh, Miss Towers! Miss Towers! there is a gentleman all alone on the back seat of the stage, and I am sure it must be Mr. Towers!"

"Mr. Tower!" repeated the old lady with an accent almost irritation. "Why, Rebecca, I'm sure I've told you that his name isn't Towers; it is—"

But here she broke short off, hurrying to the front door to greet the new comer, while Becky, in an exclamation fit of shyness, shrank back into the corner and looked up into the picture of Ruth and Naomi that hung over the mantlepiece.

"I wish he hadn't come! I wish he hadn't come!" repeated Becky over and over to herself. "We were so happy before!"

And then remembering Miss Towers' judicious advice as to keeping out of the way except when she was wanted, Becky turned to escape out among her friends, the down chickens at the south door; but to his infinite discomfiture, just as she op ned the door, Miss Towers' steel colored silk rustled up to the threshold, with a tall, stately figure by her side, and poor little Becky came face to face with them, her cheeks deep scarlet, and her red brown hair dishevelled by her haste, yet looking wonderful pretty withal.

"Rebecca!" slowly enunciated Miss Towers, in an accent betokening a sort of mild displeasure.

But her tall companion, a man of about thirty five, with dark grey eyes, hair black as raven's wing, and a face which, if not handsome, bore the exquisite outlines of refinement, had hastily passed her, and entered the room.

"Becky! my darling Becky!"

"Colonel Falconer!" was all the girl could gasp, so totally bewildered was she.

"Bless my soul!" ejaculated Miss Towers, rubbing her spectacles as if she would wear a hole in the crystal lenses; "however do Rebecca get acquainted with my brother?"

"I was engaged to be married to him once, Miss Towers," said Becky, coloring and smiling, for there was something in Colonel Falconer's eyes that told her all the past was in a fair way to be forgiven.

"And she will be again, Eunice, unless I have lost all my old arts of persuasion," demurely added Col. Falconer.

"But," cried Miss Towers, why did no you tell me, Rebecca?"

"Because, Miss Towers," answered Becky, "I never dreamed for an instant that your brother's name was anything but Towers, or that Colonel Falconer could by any possibility be related to you!"

"Well," cried Miss Towers, "if this don't beat all that I ever heard of—that Maurice Falconer—should—dear me there goes the kettle boiling over in the back kitchen!"

And away went Miss Towers, every housewifely instinct in her bosom roused by the strident sounds of the escaping clouds of vapor.

When she came back—it is but just to state that she stopped to take the two pans of buttermilk biscuit out of the oven, and to reach down sundry tumblers of amber jelly from the top shelf of the cupboard—Colonel Falconer and Becky Harland were sang and confidential on the front porch. Becky blushed a little when Miss Towers came out, but she did not withdraw her hand from Maurice Falconer's.

"Well," said the lady, after a single keen glance through the gold spectacles, "I 'spose I shall lose my hired help."

"Yes; but then, sister Eunice," said the Colonel, "I shall gain such a sweet little wife."

"Is it really so?" said Miss Towers.

"Yes, it is really so," laughed Becky. But oh, Miss Towers, I shall never in all my life forget how kind you have been to me."

And she stole up to Miss Towers and kissed her withered cheeks so fondly that the old lady had to wink hard to keep back the tears.

"Well, well, go along!" quoth the old lady, "I don't know that I blame you Rebecca, or Maurice either. Young folks will be young folks."

And she very sensibly went back to finish getting tea.

THE SPONGE.

A correspondent wishes to submit these remarks on the individuals who have a habit of absorbing other people's time, or property, in a way so perfectly easy and natural that it is not called stealing, when it ought to be.

There are several species of the sponge. I will speak of one or two. First is the involuntary, natural sort of sponge. He is a sponge and don't know it. He goes everywhere, and everywhere he goes he carries his inevitable absorbing propensity. You cannot be a merchant long before you see one of the village sponges rolling himself into your store, and squatting himself in your best chair, by the side of your sugar barrel, or raisin box, and then as natural as breathing he will begin absorbing, first your time, by discussing the question, whether Peter Jones really did run away with Betty Johnson," or "whose hen can lay the largest egg"—and second your sugar and raisins. As coolly and naturally as sponges an just after the "perpetration" of a joke and he and you are giggling, he will lift the cover of the barrel and confiscate a marvellous mouthful of your smoking muscovado.

You cannot certainly have been a student, or a minister, without having made the acquaintance of scores of this species. If a student, you cannot have been one long, before having all your oil absorbed by sponges, who, if you make a dreadful fuss, will—absorb somebody else's oil to pay you. It will never answer to buy sponges in college, for if sponges do not gobble them up entirely, so that you can never see them again, they will certainly borrow them so many times as to unfit them for your own library.

Or, if they don't do that, they will wait to read by your light, warm themselves by your fire, pile themselves on your lounge to stay till twelve or one o'clock, notwithstanding several hints to leave, stay till you compel them to go, and then want to borrow four or five matches or a postage stamp as a parting token.

But the minister suffers most from this pest. He is thought to be so meek, and obliging, that his natural safeguard against such is taken away. The consequence is, every wandering book peddler finds his way to the minister's, and settles down upon him, horse, luggage, and worst of all his own absorbing company. And the American Tract Society, and Bible Society, and Freedman's Union are yearly commissioning armies of these sponges, who not only suck out from the people's pocket what they ought willingly to give, but absorb from the minister's substance what he ought not to give. Who ever lived long enough at a minister's house without learning that agents" are either dreaded or despised?

But there is another kind of a sponge—the scandalous gossiping sponge. These will travel around the town absorbing all the secrets that are absorbable. He or she (for these sponges are both masculine and feminine) will gently pump out of you what you think of your neighbor, and then upon being squeezed a little by that neighbor will let it all out.

You and your neighbor will quarrel and the Sponge drink in the particulars and let them out to some third person. The sponges become the instigators and perpetrators of neighborhood feuds.

I might add that these sponges are almost always great absorbers of rum, tobacco, etc. and that it does not require any squeezing to induce them to leave their mark on the floor in the shape of tobacco juice and puddles.—*Advance.*

PRAYER.—In eternity it will be a terrible thing for many a man to meet his own prayers. Their very language will condemn him, for he knew his duty and did it not. The fervent prayers which the good man has labored to make effectual will be "shining ones" in white raiment to condemn their author into the banqueting house of the Great King. But the false word uttered at the throne of grace will live again as tormenting scorpions in the day of the Lord's appearing. "Be not rash with thy mouth, nor let thy heart be hasty to utter anything before God," is an objection that forbids more than irreverence in prayer. It forbids us, by implication, to ask for that which we do not sincerely desire. Above all, it forbids the asking from God those blessings which we are hindering by our neglect, or thwarting by our selfishness and unbelief.

COUNT BISMARCK once presented a faithful but poor secretary with a portfolio bound like a book, in which were deposited 500 thalers. On meeting the secretary the next day, the Count asked him if he had perused the volume. "Yes, your highness," said the secretary; "and I was so captivated by its contents that I am waiting the appearance of the second volume with feelings of the greatest interest." The Count smiled but said nothing. A few days afterward the secretary received a second portfolio, bound and filled like the first, on the title page of which was the sentence: "This work is complete in two volumes."

OLIVE LOGAN'S DECLAMATION.

Olive Logan recited her essay on "Girls," to a very crowded Academy last night. It was grand.

The grandeur was not so much in the language, which was common place, and stiffly grammatical; not so much in the anecdotes, all of which we had previously read in old Harpers' Drawers; not so much in her silvery tones, which, although pitched too high, were mellifluously nasal; not so much in her attitudes, and buoyant way of dancing around in fashionable wiggles, though all these were graceful and imposing.

But the grandeur was in the girlish vivacity of the essay; in its terrific lunges at the eg-performers; in its carefully studied and beautifully recited apostrophe to the Dignity of Labor; in its marvellous consistency; in its gleams of wisdom, almost passing comprehension; and in the bewitching naivete with which the lecturess murmured: "I was a girl once myself!"

We have seldom enjoyed such a comprehensive, intellectual treat. She brought in the newspaper Irishman, with his "be japers;" she touched on the Methodist, with his vociferous amen; she lashed the female missionaries, who send handkerchiefs to South Sea Islanders; she dished up strawberries and cream—a simile for girls with pretty faces; she showed the necessity of young girls climbing fences for health's sake, and rebuked the tyranny of senseless parents who forbid them; she put in a good word for freckles, and female philanthropy; she demolished the theory that woman is a clinging vine; she melo dramatically pictured the last end of a young girl whose beauty had been her ruin, whose—beauty—had—been—her—ruin! and drawing out her handkerchief with these words, brushed away an unbidden tear. [Applause.]

In addition to all this she showed how she had martyred herself to purify the drama; how she had got heavenly letters from clergymen afar off in consequence; how she had swept the English blondes from the stage, as leaves are swept by a whirlwind; how women would not want office if they got the ballot; how she was going to vote for Anna Dickinson for President—and many other pertinent things that drew down the house.

Altogether it was a high tribute to the literary culture of our great metropolis, that such an immense assembly of people could have been drawn together and held spell bound for two mortal hours by a single lecture. It was a tribute to the power of Woman's Intellect, that augurs well for the noble cause of female reform; wherefore we give it this much valuable space to-day.—*Evening Star.*

FILIAL DUTY AND OBEDIENCE.

Even when parents and ill tempered and unreasonable, they should be treated with respect and forbearance by their children. Olympus, mother of Alexander the Great, was a woman of ambitious disposition and occasioned much trouble to her son. Nevertheless when pursuing his conquests in Asia, he sent her many splendid presents out of the spoils which he had taken as tokens of his affection. He only begged that she would not meddle with State affairs, but would allow his kingdom to be managed peaceably by the governor, Antipater. When she sent him a harsh reply to this request, he bore it patiently, and did not use sharp language in return.

On one occasion, when she had been unusually troublesome, Antipater sent him letters complaining of her in very grievous terms. Alexander only said, "Antipater doth not know that one single tear of my mother is able to blot out six hundred of his epistles."

A boy was once tempted by some of his companions to pluck ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.

"You need not be afraid," said one of his companions, "for, if your father should find out that you have taken them, he is so kind he would not hurt you."

"That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true my father would not touch me; yet my disobedience, I know, would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else."

A boy who grows up with such principles will be a man in the best sense of the word. It shows a regard for rectitude that would render him trustworthy under every trial.

JUSTIFIABLE INDEBTEDNESS.

Horace Greeley has no hobby that is more a hobby than his maxim of "Keep out of debt." Rags and ruin result from the purchase of unnecessary perishable things on credit. But this view found in an exchange, has our hearty approbation:

"Many young men of good business abilities lack ambition. They care little for the power which wealth gives. They are content to dress well, appear well in society, enjoy unlimited facilities for amusements, live in a good house so long as they can afford to pay the rent; and they are satisfied with what they save, be it ever so little. Debt acts as a spur. It is astonishing how easy it is to economize in a thousand needless things, when one is paying for a piece of land or for a house. Astonishing how many new ways open for making and saving money. One can do without new furniture, new clothes, a horse and carriage, opera, a hundred other desirable things, and be infinitely the happier in their absence.

What every man wants in life is a definite aim; some special object to be accomplished. The greater and more desirable the object to be achieved, the more intense will be the activity towards its accomplishment. St. Paul's command was to "covet earnestly the best gifts." Aim at large things. Now a mechanic, working at his bench, setting his heart on a five hundred dollar lot, or an humble cottage, is really aiming to accomplish as large an object as some millionnaire who seeks to grasp a railroad. And the first twenty-five dollars saved and laid away for the achievement of his purpose, is usually the certain augury of final success. We hold that every man should go in debt for land who is not already a freeholder. It should be his ambition to own a home. God made the earth, and he made it so large that every human being, if he will, may have a little spot which he can call his own.

IT is a mistake to suppose that the sun is supported by its beams.

LAZINESS travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes her.

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The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning on the following terms:

One Year, (in advance,) $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.) ... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year.) ... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

AVERAGING EXPENSES.

IT is very seldom that any business can be counted upon as sure to yield a large and constant income. There are many chances and casualties in trade and business which cannot be foreseen. He is a fortunate man, indeed, whatever his calling, who does not find himself, sooner or later, going "out of fashion." The new comer, or more dashing, ingenious, or wily competitor, will sometimes distance an old public favorite. Or a successful man may be spoiled by success, or over confidence in his reputation. For these and many other reasons, it should be the effort of every man to become independent of his business. We mean that he should place apart, however small, of his earnings in some description of investment, which shall be secure from the chances which affect his regular calling. To do this, he should tax, not his business means, but his personal vanity, and be content to creep, as the phrase goes, before he attempts to walk; and to walk before he essays to run. There is many a man who looks back on the careless expenditure of past years with regret, but who might now be assisted by the interest of his prosperous acquisition, if he had but funded, instead of spending his money for temporary gratification. Workingmen, while in the prime of their strength and manhood, and in the receipt of liberal wages, might secure themselves not only against the distant day of old age, but also against much of the inconvenience of dull times, of sickness, or of forced inactivity from any other cause. Whoever will make a firm rule, and abide by it, always to live within his income is on the safe road to competence, if not to wealth.

INDIAN SUMMER.—The New York Farmers' Club speculates upon the cause of Indian Summer in this wise: The warm, smoky spell known as Indian Summer, which perhaps is more peculiar to the North-eastern States of America than any other portion of the globe, always occurs after the first killing frost, not the first white frost, but one that is severe enough to bring down nearly all the forest leaves and kill the herbaceous plants. The bulk of vegetation thus destroyed is almost incalculable. In its slow decay this is undergoing slow combustion. Who can calculate the amount of smoke and heat given off, or what effect this must produce upon the atmosphere, or tell whether that is not the true cause of Indian summer? In support of this theory, the fact is patent, that when frosts were much more extensive, the Indian Summer was longer, warmer and more smoky than at present.

GOD be thanked for books! They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levelers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the greatest and best of our race. No matter how poor I am—no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling—if the Sacred Writers will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom—I shall not want for intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.—*Channing.*

THERE is nothing which helps to establish a man's character and standing in society more than a steady attendance at church, and a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church for an example. Lounging in the street and barroom on the sabbath is abominable, and deserves censure, because it lays the foundation of habits which ruin both soul and body. Many a man can date the commencement of his dissipations, which made him a burden to himself and friends, an object of pity in the sight of enemies, to his Sunday debauchery. Idleness is the mother of drunkenness—the Sabbath is generally an idle day; therefore, if it were not properly kept, it were better struck out of existence.

THE SPONGE.—The best quality of sponge is found in the Mediterranean sea; but an excellent quality is found upon the rocks of the Bahamas and the coast of Florida. The sponge, when torn from the rocks to which it adheres, is a heavy black looking mass, having a strong and offensive odor. In order to clean the sponge, it is buried in the earth for some weeks, at the end of which time all the organic matter will be decomposed, only the pure fibrous skeleton remaining. The sponge, when purified, is liable to become exceedingly hard, and to obviate this the purified sponge is immersed in water containing from ten to twenty per cent. of glycerine; after being squeezed dry it will

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The elections held on the 2nd, inst., in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Maryland, have all resulted about as we had reason to expect. New York has gone Democratic, through frauds as we had every reason to expect and we have perhaps lost the Legislature. In New Jersey we have a somewhat similar result and Maryland follows suite. Of all these we never had any reason to expect anything else. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Massachusetts, have all gone largely Republican. Taking the October and November elections all together, they present the great Republican party in an unbroken phalanx. All the ground we gained we have firmly held even in a year, when, following the Presidential election, there is no excitement and seldom anything like a full vote. This accounts for majorities in some of the states somewhat less than last year when every man was out to vote for our Soldier President. The result all over the country shows conclusively that the Republican strength is unbroken and that its career of victory and lease of power may be indefinitely continued if we but remain true to our principles. Here is the point of danger. Adventurers of every kind and character are drawn into the ranks of the dominant party; and it is often difficult to distinguish the true Republican, devoted to the principles of his party and the welfare of his country, from the selfish adventurer, without principle, honor or integrity, who has come into its ranks to seek his own personal aggranalizement or pecuniary profit. All the Republican party need do, is to select as candidates and elect to office good and true men, and the predominance of the party and the prosperity of the country is assured for years to come. But these conditions are indispensable. Reckless extravagance or foul corruption whether in state or nation will inevitably sap the foundations of our strength. The Republican party has taken high ground, and any short comings on its part will not escape the notice nor the rebuke of the people. This is a lesson for Pennsylvania to heed. With administration and legislation up to the standard of our profession Pennsylvania is a stronghold of Republicanism for years to come; but reckless extravagance or corruption in high places will lose her inevitably.

OUR SENATOR.

Some of our copperhead cotemporaries are greatly troubled that we place the name of Edward Schull on our list of Senators. We do it because we believe he will be given the seat and that rightly, justly and legally. When we first referred to this subject a few weeks ago and expressed a doubt as to the fairness and propriety of the action of the Somerset board of return judges, we had not all the facts of the case. We then supposed that the return judge from Allegheny township, had only made a mistake and got hold of the wrong paper. It now turns out that there was no certificate at all made by the Allegheny township election board and that the one finally produced was made on Friday, three days after the election, when the officers had no authority to make out any paper whatever. This certificate was therefore wholly void and illegal, and the convention of return judges were not only fully justified in rejecting it, but they could not legally have done otherwise. If an election board may make out a certificate setting forth the number of votes cast for each candidate, three days after the election, when the general result is known, then we open the door to unlimited frauds wherever there is a close district. We can not and will not uphold fraud and dishonesty when we have reason to believe it exists, but in this case, the facts shows that the action of the return judges of Somerset was in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. No better evidence of the bad faith of the Democracy is needed than the fact that the Prothonotary, of this County, or his clerk, in his absence, refuses to file and forward to Harrisburg the certificate and return made by Dr. Hicks, as is the rule where there is a contest. It may yet appear that Mr. Findlay was fairly elected, a matter about which we have very grave doubts, but no fair nor honest construction of the election laws can give him the seat on the *prima facie*. To that Mr. Scull is clearly entitled and Mr. Findlay must seek his remedy in a contest where he can have the case fairly investigated.

ABOLISH THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Among other changes to be recommended by Postmaster General Creswell we understand will be the Abolition of the Franking Privilege. This privilege when first introduced was doubtless a useful one, but it has been so extended in its application beyond its original intention and so grossly abused that the voice of the people loudly demands its utter abolition. In so recommending the Post master General only re-echoes the public sentiment. We hope Congress will hear and heed. We have fought our political battles upon our record of the past and professions for the future as the party of Retrenchment and Reform: Grant and his cabinet have managed all their various departments in full view of these pledges and Congress dare not disregard them. We know that the Franking Privilege is in high favor with many Senators and Congressmen, who have not been capable of rising above the petty, partisan views of pot-house politicians, but no one deserving the name of Statesman will for a moment doubt the propriety of abolishing the Franking Abuse, or any other abuse even if it had its origin in a mere privilege that was once not only thought harmless but even proper and desirable. It matters not how important or even necessary a privilege may be, whenever it becomes, as the Franking Privilege is, a notorious abuse, it should be unceremoniously and remorselessly abolished. If the wishes of the people are not utterly disregarded the coming session of Congress will promptly abolish the Franking Privilege. Let all who favor it, demand it unceasingly.

DIDN'T GO.—The sub committee of the Congressional Committee on elections, consisting of Messrs. Churchill, Randall and Cessna, appointed to go to South Carolina to take testimony in a contested election case, after a meeting on Friday last, at Washington, concluded not to go. The funds appropriated for the use of the various investigating committees being already expended the committee were unwilling to exceed the appropriations. It is due to Hon. John Cessna, to say that he was opposed to and voted against the appointment of these traveling committees. We heartily agree with him that they are not only a useless, but injudicious expenditure of the public funds.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 126¼, with a downward tendency.

RECIPROCITY.

The Canadian authorities are very busy at Washington in organizing for a determined effort to get a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty on the meeting of Congress. Reciprocity has always been a good thing for Canada, but it has been a swindle and a cheat for us. Under it, Canada has always flourished at our expense. We are unqualifiedly opposed to any Reciprocity other than what is found in our tariff of duties on exchanges with other countries. If Canada wants the advantages of free intercourse with us let her become one of us, but let us not be simple enough to build up a foreign power on our Northern border at our own expense, one day to be used against us. It would really be furnishing a club to break our own head. No more reciprocity, should be the cry of every true citizen. We have long enough been plucked by British free-traders of whom this Reciprocity Treaty has been one of the chief supports. Canadians are to-day emigrating to the United States because they can do better here, they bring their capital along and make good industrious and valuable citizens. Reciprocity would stop this at once greatly to our detriment. Let us have no Reciprocity of that kind.

THE SPEAKERSHIP of the HOUSE.

We see it noted in many of our exchanges that an active canvass is already on foot for the Speakership at the coming session of the Legislature. Among the prominent candidates we notice B. B. Strang of Tioga, of Pasting and Folding notoriety. The election in Pennsylvania was carried largely on the ground of Retrenchment and Reform, and economy in all the public expenditures. The election of such a man as Strang to the Speakership under such circumstances would be scarcely less than a crime. It would certainly be a fatal blunder. He was perhaps the beldest bad man in the last Legislature, and his open, outspoken defiance of public opinion and disregard of the party pledges in advocating all sorts of jobs, ought to mark him with such a stamp of infamy that no member of the coming Legislature who has a spark of honor or self-respect would dare to vote for him. Let there be a decided expression of public sentiment before the meeting of the Legislature. The party is pledged to economy and reform, and she must elect men who will carry out her pledges.

GEORGE PEABODY died at his residence in London on Thursday night the 4th inst. His munificient donations to various Educational, Benevolent and Charitable institutions, both in this Country and England gave him a world wide fame. He contributed more to those objects than any other man that ever lived, and his death is mourned by both nations. He was born in Danvers Mass., Feb. 18th, 1785, and was consequently in his 75th year. May many of our merchant princes and other men of wealth imitate his noble example.

GETTING BACK TO THE GOOD OLD WAY.—Grant and his cabinet are making a good beginning in the way of re-establishing the good old rule of by-gone days, by keeping the expenditures of every Department with in the amount appropriated for its use. This will put an end to those ugly features of every appropriation bill, known as deficiency bills. We hope it will be strictly adhered to in future.

GOVERNOR GEARY has signed warrants for the execution of two convicted murderers—Fields, at Williamsport, and Hockinberry, at Butler,—on the 4th of December.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, has appointed Hon. Lot M. Morrill United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by by the death of Senator Fesenden.

EUROPE.

Rumored Illness of the King of Italy—The French Editor Rochefort Again Arrested—Napoleon Releases Him—Excitement in Spain—Acceptance of Admiral Topete's Resignation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—It is rumored here that the king of Italy is sick, but no official confirmation of the report has yet been received from Florence.

The police dissolved one of the electoral meetings, which was held in this city last night.

Rochefort, the editor of *The Lanterne*, set out from Brussels yesterday, on his return to Paris. On reaching the frontier he was arrested, but was subsequently released and furnished with safe conduct by order of the Emperor. His arrival is momentarily expected here.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Admiral Topete has positively refused to withdraw his resignation, and it has been reluctantly accepted.

The Democrats and Progressionists are holding a joint conference, for the purpose of discussing the situation and adopting a concurrent course of action. Much public anxiety is created by the present critical condition of affairs.

The opposition to the Duke of Genoa is growing stronger daily, and the men who comprise it are mustering their forces and organizing a general movement. A despatch from Callao announces that the insurgents at Lesic and Verblage have surrendered. At the last accounts the troops were marching on Raiberi.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the ocean yacht race, says: "Mr. Bennett means business. He is willing and ready to sail the Cambria next March, once at New York. If Mr. Ashbury fails to bring back the cup it will not be from lack of competition, and if his competitors cannot find a clear stage and no favor on the Atlantic, they will be hard to please."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In the four-oared race to-day between the Thames and Tyne crews, on the Thames, the Tyne boat made the distance from Putney to Mortlake in twenty minutes and forty-three seconds, and won by three lengths.

The Pacific Railroads.

The report of the Special Commission on the Pacific Railroad has been placed on file. They report that $585,000 is necessary to bring up the Central Pacific Railroad to the requirements of a firstclass road. This company have on deposit with Secretary Boutwell four and a half millions of dollars in first mortgage bonds, as security for the fulfillment of their promises. Secretary Cox contends that, in addition to that which the Special Commission require, the alignment on the Sierra Nevada must be improved at a very heavy expense.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported as requiring $1,581,000 to be expended. They have also deposited in the Treasury Department $1,600,000 in first mortgage bonds. They have not yet succeeded in drawing subsidy bonds for forty-three miles east of the Promonotory, which is to be sold to the Central Company. Hon. Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Company, reports the October receipts at over $800,000.

A VALUABLE VIOLIN.—A genuine Stainer violin was recently sold in Vienna for three hundred and forty florins. The history of that violin is quite interesting. Count von Trautmansdorf, a celebrated personage at the court of the Empor Charles the Seventh, bought it of Jacob Stainer, paying thirty-five gold pieces down on it, and agreeing to pay him, during the term of his natural life, twenty francs a month, to pay his expenses for a good dinner daily, and to furnish him every year a gold-embroidered coat, two tuns of beer and twenty kegs of fruit. Stainer lived for sixteen years, so that the violin cost the Count about twenty-two thousand francs.

Crime in New York.

Startling Disclosures—Discovery of a Notorious Gang of Counterfeiters—Many Prominent Citizens Implicated—Arrests and Seizures—The End Not Yet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Col. Whitely, of the secret service division, and assistants, have for over a month been engaged in ferreting out one of the most notorious gangs of counterfeiters in the country, and just brought their labors to a successful close. It was first ascertained that a langerous sixty pound tobacco stamp was being offered to enterprising tobacco merchants at about one fifth the Government price—$3 for a stamp sold by the Government at $19 and $20. The inducements were so great that many firms heretofore bearing unblemished reputations in this city, Virginia, North Carolina and other States embarked in the enterprise and purchased large lots from the New York manufacturers.

The first arrest was made October 15th, in the person of Volney Wright, who, it is alleged, had endeavored to see an immense quantity of these sixty pound stamps to men named Copeland and Walker. He was quietly held to bail in the sum of $8,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The bed-place, rolls and plate, with six transfers, were secured by the detective. The next arrest was one Hart Pierée, an accomplished engraver, of 39 Nassau street, on October 30, with whom were seized all the dies and machinery used in counterfeiting, among which was a press for transferring, costing one thousand dollars. Colonel Robert Clark, who, during the war commanded the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, was next secured, and his rooms, at 317 East Seventeenth street, searched. In almost every beaureau drawer, stand drawers, boxes, trunks and valises, evidences of gilt were found. One valise contained the plute of the pound stamp, dies for marking, one penny stamps, hundreds of sheets containing two hundred and ten pound stamps, together with about $15000 worth of clean, genuine stamps. The property was all seized.

It was next ascertained that the mill where these stamps were ground out was about fifteen miles from this city, at Prince's Bay, Staten Island. Seven men were sent to the spot, and after a tramp of half a mile through the woods, discovered the building, in which were arrested, John Pipon, steel and copper plate printer, a native of England, thirty-eight years of age, his partner, William S. Kempton, a native of Maine, forty years of age, and a retired sea Captain. Pipon's wife, three children and a colored girl were on the premises.

In one room was found a large amount of paper, such as is used by the Government in the manufacture of revenue stamps, a large supply of inks, oils and jugs, filled with gum that the latter used for adhesive purposes, also a die for making three-cent silver pieces, steel dies for stamping coins containing all the letters of the alphabet, dies for all arithmetical figures, but no plates or printed work.

In another room was a perforating press for punching the holes between the stamps on the printed sheets.

In the garden, about eighteen inches below the surface, was found, on information given by Ripon, a box which contained the plate on which had been transferred the one-cent revenue stamp 210 times, the bed piece and transferring die, a large number of stamps, thousands of printed sheets ready for use, and other articles. The prisoner and materials were brought to this city, and the former taken to the United States Marshall's office, where they were held in custody.

It was now ascertained that an engraver named Reuben Carpenter, having an office at No 11 Bloomfield street, Boston, had been employed to engrave the United States Five-twenty bonds.

Officers were sent to Boston, and with the assistance of detectives, there arrested Carpenter in the act of engraving a pass on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He surrendered to the officers a one thousand Five-twenty bond, which he had been employed to engrave by a man in the city who was in the last stages of consumption. It is alleged that numerous other prominent persons of this city are under suspicion and surveillance, and it is believed several hundred thousand dollars of these bogus stamps have been put in circulation.

MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.

T. J. Campbell Murders his wife Isabela

On Sabbath evening last a horrible murder was committed in the 14th ward of Pittsburgh. From the *Dispatch* we clip the following extract from the hearing before the Mayor:

On the part of the prosecution District Attorney Pearson submitted the following statement sworn to, previous to hearing, by Job Marland:

I, Job Marland, of the Fourteenth ward of Pittsburgh, make this my solemn statement: I was in Mr. Campbell's house on Sunday evening, November 7, 1869, about 4 o'clock; Mr. Campbell went up stairs. I heard Campbell's wife scream and cry murder; I heard a heavy fall, then Mr. Campbell came down stairs; he went up stairs three times; every time he went up stairs he beat her; every time he was up stairs she called "murder." The last time he was up stairs he said: "You * * * * * * I'll kill you." He then ordered her down stairs; he then kicked her down stairs; after he came down he picked her up and laid her on the settee and commenced beating her with a poker; I told him it was a shame to abuse a woman; he told me if I interfered he would cut my G—d—n liver out; I then left; she was alive when I left; I did not know she was dead till the officer came to the mill this morning.

The witness was cross-examined on this statement by Mr. McCarthy, and testified as follows:

Did not have my hands on his wife's person at any time. He came into the house and said, "I'll cut your G—d—d liver out;" I then ran out. Before I ran out I saw Golden. First went in on Sunday morning; went for some liquor; we were all in the room. I was not up-stairs in the house; I did not throw this man (Campbell) into bed. I was in the house also during the day, four or five times; I got a pint of liquor and took it in; left in the evening, between seven and eight o'clock. Between two and three o'clock I was away from the house; I had four drinks of liquor in me when I left. I was in the basement, sitting on a settee opposite the foot of the stairs, at the time of the quarrel. Could see to the top of the stairs. Campbell and his wife were on the top of the stairs, when he threw her down. He had hold of his wife by the arm and shoulder. He gave her a kick, and she fell down to the bottom. He then picked his wife up and threw her on the settee. He then struck her again, while she was on the settee. He struck her with an iron instrument—think it was iron from the sound of it; I then became frightened and ran out; thought I saw a large knife in his hands.

Owen Murphy sworn—Was in Campbell's house last night; he asked me to go to the drug store and buy some sticking plaster; I refused to go and then I walked away; heard a scream at Campbell's house on Saturday evening; went in and found Mrs. Campbell crying; she had a lump on her head; I told Campbell not to strike his wife; he told me that if she didn't behave herself he would cut her; he then threatened to cut me.

Re-direct. I had a bottle of whisky when I called on Campbell in the morning; I knew he liked a little, and I wanted to give him a drink; saw no blow struck.

James Golden—Live near Campbell; he called me early on Sunday morning: was there again in the evening about four o'clock; Mrs. Campbell said she had some whisky and was going to sell it on Sunday.

Cross examined: When I went up stairs in the garret Mrs. Campbell was sleeping; I went up to get some Whisky; Campbell followed; when he came into the room I was standing at the foot of Mrs. Campbell's bed; saw no blows struck; he attempted once to kick his wife in my presence, but I kept him from it.

Officer Long testified to having assisted Mr. Ruch in making the arrest, and that the prisoner, when arrested, was under the influence of liquor.

The Mayor then committed the prisoner to jail for trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—There are now in the United States navy for four iron-clads in commission and twenty-nine more that can be ready for sea in two weeks. The number of sailing vessels of all kinds attached to the navy is fifty.

Spain and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1869.

A few unpublished facts regarding the late attempt by our Government to settle the difficulties between Spain and Cuba, are that the terms of mediation were proposed by Mr. Ruiz, a Cuban by birth, and a thoroughgoing sympathizer with the revolutionists, who has spent half his fortune in equipping the patriot army of that island. They were given by him to Secretary Fish, who submitted them to President Grant, and they were approved by him without hesitation, a fact which shows most unmistakably his friendliness for the Cubans. They were forwarded by special messenger to Madrid, for the purpose of hastening a final decision, and because he did not desire to compel the Cubans to wait uutil the appointment and departure of General Sickles for the answer of the Spanish Cabinet. The latter, however, delayed action until General Sickles arrived, and then, rejecting the overtures in question, offered a compromise, which in turn was rejected by the Cuban representatives here, which induced our Government to drop the subject for the present. From these plain facts it will be seen that the Administration has thus far, without compromising our claims against Great Britain, acted in the premises as the earnest and sincere friend of the Cubans. It is, therefore, evident that the only obstacle which prevents it from giving more material aid to the latter is the possibility of a complication of our differences with the English; and if Congress assumes the responsibility, as it undoubtedly will, of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans, it will merely take an additional and more important step than the Administration has felt justified in taking up to this time. The Cubans themselves, although cognizant of these facts, have entertained and expressed the opinion that the Administration was inclined to play fast and loose with them. In truth, however, they have no justification for such an opinion, except that Secretary Fish has from the first looked upon the Alabama claims as something of more importance to the country than the claims of Cuba. It is understood that his opinion in this respect has undergone great change recently, and that he has discovered, through the expressions of Congressmen who have arrived, that the public generally is more concerned about the Cubans than about Great Britain. Nevertheless, the exceedingly cogent points of Senator Sumner's speech on the subject have and will continue to have great weight with him, as it has with Congress and the people at large.

A ROBBER FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A few weeks ago the members of a houseoo'd in Rochester, England, were startled one forenoon by a heavy fall on the floor above. Several of the family thereupon rushed up stairs to the principal room on the second floor, from which the noise seemed to come. On opening the door they found a strange man lying on the carpet. He evidently had just fallen, but was quite dead. His features wore a look of terror, awful to look upon. Around the room was strewn property which he had removed from the trunks and closets, to carry off; but there he lay, stricken dead, in the midst of the booty. Never was the old-fashioned verdict of the coroner's jury, "Died by the visitation of God," more appropriate than in this case, for many persons will believe that the death of the robber was a punishment sent direct from the hand of the Almighty. The clergyman at Rochester seems to have thought something of this kind, for he refused to permit the prayers of the English Church to be read over the body of the man; consequently it could not be interred in a cemetery, but was placed in unconsecrated ground.

CUBAN RUMORS.—The Cubans expect Senator Morton, who is now in Washington, to lead off when Congress meets in a speech in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence. The whole question is to be transferred from the Administration to Congress, and the friends of Cuba affect to care very little for what the President may say in the matter in his message. They are already promised that a bill will be introduced early in the coming session repealing the neutrality laws, and feel confident that it will go through the House with as large a majority as did a similar measure in the last Congress while the Fenian excitement was pending. An unoffical letter received from Havana, dated October 29, says, per contra, that the Spaniards were never so confident as now of suppressing the rebellion, and that this confidence is based on the weak condition of the insurgents in the island, and more especially on the course pursued by this Government in enforcing the neutrality laws, by the detention of the Hornet, and in other ways.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—The superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Columbus, Ohio, gives the following interesting account of one of his pupils, named Wm. E. Morfier: "This pupil, in his misfortune, illustrates the intimate connection between hearing and seeing, in their origin. Last year, while a pupil at the Blind Asylum, he suddenly recovered his sight, with a simultaneous loss of hearing and power of speech. Accordingly, at the opening of this term he was transferred to this institution, and has been in all respects a genuine deaf mute. Last Sunday he was attacked with severe neuralgic pain in the head and chest, resulting in perfect restoration of hearing and the loss of sight, without even the power of raising the eyelids. His faculty of speech had not returned to him, but he communicates by the manual alphabet. He still suffers considerable pain."

LOUISVILLE.—Louisville, Kentucky, it is asserted, has doubled its size since the war. The newspapers of that city state that large numbers of buildings, many of them very costly and elegant, have been erected, that the boundaries have been extended until the municipal area is twice as large as formerly, and that the population has increased in like proportion, while manufactories established many years ago, but never attempting competition with like manufactories in Cincinnati, are flourishing.

MIRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.—At Corinth, Mississippi, last Friday, after a damp and chilly day, the sun came out just before setting, when a fine mirage was observed. The Corinth *Republican* says: On looking upward toward the west one could see the reflection of the trees, bushes, cars, and a portion of the foundary, apparently up side down, in mid-air, perfectly plain; some one crossed the railroad during the mirage, and every movement was seen as clearly as if but a few feet distant.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RECENT FLOOD.—An affecting incident occurred at Burlington, Vermont, during the recent flood. Just before Freidreich, who was lost, went over the dam and falls, two of his children were on the bank, and saw their father on the fatal raft of lumber. Too young to understand the danger to which he was exposed, each in childish innocence hailed and cried to their father but an instant before he went down. "Good-bye, papa."

SHE FIGHTS MIT GREELY.—During the ballotting in New York city last Tuesday, an old woman appeared at the polls of the Eighth district of the Fifteenth ward and tendered a vote for Mr. Greeley. When it was refused the woman would not be put off, and stood arguing her right to vote for Mr. Greeley until she was removed by the police.

NORTH GERMAN NAVY.—The North German Navy, since the acquirement of ports on the Baltic, has been rapidly increasing, and greater interest is felt among the people in maritime affairs. The German society in aid of the shipwrecked is constantly receiving additions of members and contributions, and the operations of the association are becoming more extended. The sympathy with the shipwrecked sailors is not confined to the coast districts, and the society recently received a donation of $8,000 from a resident of Bonn.

EXTENSIVE COTTON FACTORY.—A new cotton mill, recently established at Stonewall, Mississippi, runs two thousand spindles, fifty-two looms, employs seventy-five hands and consumes about nine hundred bales of cotton per annum. The employees are principally widows and daughters of families impoverished during the war. The company purposes doubling their machinery the coming season, and to that extent will lessen the local tax paid to the mills of Massachusetts.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A DAYTON (Ohio) terrier accidentally got locked up in a closet, and was there confined a week before being released. During the time of his involuntary incarceration he eat a hoop skirt, a pair of kid gloves, a pair of bearskin gloves, and a pair of kid gaiters.

FISTIANA is in trouble at Cincinnati. Allen and his backers refuse to assept Mr. Murray, of St. Louis, as the final stakeholder. Bill Carroll is there for the purpose of selecting one satisfactory to both parties. McCoole demands Murray. The difficulty threatens to brake up the McCoole-Allen mill.

DURING the month of October, the number of arrests made by the Louisville police force, was three hundred and seventeen, of which number eighty-nine were for felony and two hundred and twenty-eight for misdemeanors. The nationality of the parties arrested stood as follows: American, 130; Irish, 78; Germans, 56; negroes, 53.

CONVICT LABOR.—The Virginia Penitentiary, is about to commence making boots and shoes—A Boston manufacturer having proposed to employ three hundred of the convicts in that business, and having agreed to invest $50,000 in permanent machinery, and the same amount in the purchase of leather stock.

THE following is the amount of business transacted by the money order office of the Washington city postoffice, during the month of October: Amount of orders issued, $28,316 20; amount of orders paid, $35,905 35; surplus received from other money order offices, $44,537; amount deposited at New York, $36,800.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has inaugurated a sinking fund for the payment of the national obligations, and there is already on deposit in the Treasury over eighteen millions of dollars to the credit of the sinking fund in gold interest bonds and accrued interest thereon, waiting Congressional action.

THE mineral stone known as Sillimanite, found in considerable quantities near the falls, Norwich, Conn., is valuable from the fact that it is obtainable nowhere else on the globe save in the Ural Mountains. Mineralogists give it a prominent place in their cabinets, and frequently exchange rare specimens of other minerals for it. Its name and location are well known to geologists all over the world.

A MR. BOWERS, of Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, was arrested and charged with abducting and murdering a young lady, and tried beforea justice of the peace. While the trial was going on, the young lady appeared before the justice, but he refused to take her evidence whether she had been killed or not, and committed Bowers for murder. Bowers was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

MINNESOTA paper says Major A. H. Robinson went to Fort Ridgely last week to carry out Gen. Hancock's order in serving notices on the settlers upon the Fort Ridgely reservation, taking with him only twenty copies of the notice, supposing that there were not over a dozen settlers there to be served. But when he found that instead of twenty there were between two and three hundred to be served, he returned to St. Paul to await further orders.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.—Minister Carsia of the Argentine Republic, is preparing a pamphlet, which he intends to place upon the desks of members of Congress, and circulate among Government officers, suggesting a reduction of the United States tariff on hides and other raw products of Buenos Ayres. He will recommend amelioration on the ground that no real advantage is derived from prohibitory impost on raw material.

THE FLORIDA ORANGE CROP.—The golden crops of the Florida orange growers are already gathering. Two car loads of oranges, about 70,000, passed through Fernandina, a few days ago, from Manatee, for the Savannah market, and through the winter, planters will send their crops forward according to the demand of the market. Such as remain on the trees are well preserved, up to the approach of spring, unless touched by untimely frost.

A FEW WEEKS ago Mrs. Arabella A. Mansfield, A. B., of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was admitted to the bar and authorized to practice law in that State. The Mount Pleasant *Journal*, in giving an account of her admission, says: "Mrs. Mansfield is a young married lady of about twenty-four years of age, is a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and a lady of strong mind. That she has the brain and the necessary ability to make a good record for herself in the profession of her choice, no one will dispute. Her husband, Professor J. M. Mansfield, was also admitted at the time."

IT is now pretty well understood that the "Stonewall" horror of the Mississippi was the result of criminal carelessness. In the first place, the boat was loaded in gross violation of the law. In the next place, the fire was communicated by gamblers on board. Then there was but one yawl, and in other respects not the usual or required provisions for safety. The occurrence cannot be attributed to a mysterious Providence. It was wholly a human affair, and it was peculiarly one of those occurrences in which it cannot be said that there was nobody to blame. Somebody must answer for this terrible crime; somebody has swept over two hundred souls into eternity with little more than a moment's warning.

Books and Periodicals.

AN Entire new edition of the Complete Works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Those who admire prose fiction of a high order, will receive with satisfaction the announcement that T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, are now publishing a new and complete edition of all the novels and writings of the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. The whole of her works will be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes. Two volumes will be published each month until the series is complete, *one volume on the first, and the other on the fifteenth of the month.* They will be printed on the finest paper and bound in the most beautiful style, in fine Morocco cloth, with a new, full gilt back, and sold at the low price of $1.75 each, in morocco cloth; or in paper cover, at $1.50 each. The first volume is now issued, entitled Linda; or, The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole, and it contains a full and complete Biography of the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, which has never before been published. The second volume will be Robert Graham, a sequel to Linda; or The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole. These will be followed by Earnest Linwood; or, The Inner life of the Author. The Planter's Northern Bride; or, Scenes in Mrs. Hentz's Childhood. Marcus Warland; or, The Long Moss Spring. Helen and Arthur; or, Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel. Courtship and Marriage; or, The Joys and Sorrows of American Life. Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale; or, The Heiress of Glenmore. Rena; or, The snow Bird, a Tale of Real Lite. The Lost Daughter, and other stories. The Banished Son, and other stories of the Heart. Love after Marriage, and other stories. The series will no doubt prove to be the most popular series of Novels ever issued in this country. They will be for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent per mail, post paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ill., is an original magazine for boys and girls. Parents wishing to throw good reading before their children can do so by sending one dollar to the publishers for a copy of this useful magazine one year.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY.—Every young man who wants to secure for himself good sound, instruction and beneficial literature which will be of use to him in after years, should subscribe for *Packard's Monthly*. Published by S. S. Packard, 937 Broadway, N. Y.

AUTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, the $2.00 *Lady's Home and Fashion Magazine for America, The Children's Hour*, a (monthly illustrated magazine for the *Little Ones*) and *Once A Month*, an illustrated magazine of good interesting reading matter for everybody, Published by T. S. Author & Son, 809 and 811 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are three good magazines which no family can well do without.

WE have just received another number of *The Mother's Magazine*, edited by Rev. D. Mead, New York. This should find a place in every family circle. Address to 5 Beekman st., N. Y. Box 3157. Terms $1.50 per year.

GOOD HEALTH for November, is brim full of interesting and benficial matter which will pay any one to peruse. This magazine is gaining popularity every day. Terms $2.00 per year. Published by Alexander Moore 21 Franklin st., Boston.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

There is a steady demand for prime clover-seed, but inferior is not wanted. Small sales at $6 50@7 per 64 pounds. In timothy nothing doing. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 45 per bushel.

There is nothing in quercitron bark. We quote No. 1 at $32 50 per ton.

The dullness recorded in flour at the close of the week still continues, and the tendency of prices is downward, there being little or no inquiry for shipments, and the home trade purchasing cautiously. About 800 pounds changed hands, including superfine at $5@5 25; extras at $5 3½@5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5 50@6 50; Pennsylvania do. at $6 00@6 50; Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio do. do. $6 25@6 65, and fancy lots at $7@7 75. Rye flour sells in a small way at $6. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

There is no change in wheat and not much demand. Sales of western and Pennsylvania red at $1 33@1 35. Rye is steady at $1 05@1 06. Corn is very quiet; sales of old yellow at $1 03; new do. at 88@90c; high mixed at 96@98c, and low mixed at 57@58c. Barley is dull; 400 bushels four rowed New York sold at $1 30.

Whisky is very dull; sales of iron-bound packages at $1 10.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!

NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE.

which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.

Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

22oct3m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20	
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48	
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.05	3.16	
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26	
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08	
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00	
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40	
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20	
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05	
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00	
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25	
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10	
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05	
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55	
		Broad Top City.			

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.

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MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL,

and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

General, Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order in any style of binding and ruling. 20aug6m

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of Nov., being the 15th day*, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1869.

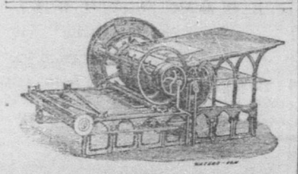
ROBERT STECKMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 15, 1869. } Sheriff
4w

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa, no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

ARCHITECTUR

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Joh Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bower, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.09 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Durborrow and Lutz, either by book account or note, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at once, as the books must be closed.

JOHN LUTZ.

QUERY FOR THE *Gazette*.—Why is Juliana street like a sun fish.

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

HAGERSTOWN almanacs for 1870, English and German, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at hal the price. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—The usual Union Services for Thanksgiving, will be held in the Presbyterian church, on Thursday morning next the 18th inst.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New York *Observer* in another column. It is one of our best Religous papers, and though under Presbyterian auspicious, it is edited in a most liberal spirit.

ON Wednesday last at a meeting of the Directors of the Poor, the following appointments were made. For Steward, Samuel Defibaugh; Physician, Dr. F. C. Reamer, Miller, Joseph E. Wills; Clerk, A. J. Sansom.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

PERSONS from the country in attendance at court, will find it to their advantage to call at the Inquirer Book Store and get their supply of school books, paper, ink &c., for the winter. All these can be bought cheaper there than anywhere else in the county.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Parents desirous of securing to their sons the best facilities for acquiring a thorough practical Business Education are advised to send for circulars of the Iron City College, which can be obtained on application to the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Seward & Bentley, which appear on the outside of our paper alternately each week. They are enterprising Druggists, No. 189 Main street, Buffalo, and are doing a big business in the Alisma for the Hair, which has been tried and proven to be the best in use.—*Springville Tribune, November* 19.

NEXT week will be court week when many of our subscribers and patrons will have an opportunity of settling old accounts. We greatly need all the money due us and hope that even the smallest bills will not be neglected. Call and see us, we will be glad to see you whether you owe us or not. It always does us good to meet our patrons.

A BIG DELEGATION.—On Wednesday morning last, J. Q. McAtee, Lutheran Minister of Bedford Charge, was surrounded by a delegation of wood-rangers from Dutch Corner, Snake Springs and Friends Cove. The Bishop and his wife, who are good manipulators, opened on this solid phalanx about 12 o'clock with a heavy charge of bread, butter, cakes, and a lot of other good things, which riddled the ranks completely, not a single man escaping wounds.

After the retreat of the rangers we visited the scene of conflict, and seeing a solin fortification 80 feet long, 8 feet high and 4 feet broad, concluded that there would be peace in that quarter the balance of the year, for there is no force in the county that would undertake to batter down that wall—save the Bishop.

TIMELY HINTS ON THE USE OF COAL.—The following timely hints on the economical use of coal. from the *Scientific American*, will be found worthy of a careful study by many of our readers:

A common fault is to use too coarse wood for kindling, and too much of it. This, while it generally succeeds in lightning the coal, leaves, a bed of ashes below the coal which interferes with the draught unless raked out—an operation which always retards the combustion of ignited coal. The wood should be of some rapidly burning variety which gives a quick and high heat, and should be split fine. It should be so placed that the coal will remain on the top of it, and not fall through to the grate, leaving the kindling on the top of any part of the coal. The amount of kindling wood required depends much upon the size of the coal. A common mistake is to use too large sized coal. A good rule, where stoves or furnaces have a good draught, is to use coal as small as can be used without inconvenience from its sifting too freely through the grate.

Grates should have their bars closely set for stoves that are cleaned out daily, and have fires lighted in them each morning, while those which are intended to have fires kept in them continuously for days or weeks will not admit of fine grates, on account of the accumulation of ashes and small "clinkers." There is much difference in coal in regard to the formation in regard to clinkers. These are nothing but vitrified, or partially vitrified, earthy matters, and only can form when a high heat is maintained; they are apt to be troublesome when there is too great draught. A coal stove or furnace should be so constructed that its draught can be perfectly controlled. The bottom draught should admit of being closed air tight, as nearly as is possible to make it, and there ought always to be provision made for a top draught. If, however, the draught of a chimney should be so strong that the air in too great quntities is drawn in at the bottom when the dampers are closed, a damper in the pipe, which will close it partially, must be employed, though in sluggish chimneys such a damper is apt to force the gases of combustion into the room, and therefore it ought always to be avoided when possible.

The practice of putting ashes on the top of a fire too keep it is very productive of clinkers, although it answers the purpose very well in other respects. Damp coal screenings are better, and may be economically burned in this manner. If a coal fire gets very low, the quickest way to extinguish it is to rake it at the bottom. To preserve fire under such circumstances, a little coal should be placed on the fire, and when it has caught more may be added, and the raking deferred until it has got well ignited. When the fire bricks have become burdened with clinkers which have fused and adhered, they may be cleaned by throwing oyster or clam shells into the fire box when the fire is very hot, and allowing the fire to go out. The clinkers will generally cleave off without the use of much force the next morning. From two quarts to one half a peck will be sufficient for most stoves, and the operation can be repeated if some of the clinkers still adhere.

"MONEY IS SO SCARAE; I wonder why it is?" Such is the expression heard daily in our streets. Money is scarce in this community, but that people should wonder why, is a matter of surprise to us. It is rather a wonder that we have any money at all. What is there to bring us money? We have no manufactures, we have no mines, we produce nothing but grain and stock, and of these our farmers have sold but little or none for almost two years. In that time our merchants have been bringing us goods and groceries which we have bought and consumed, and the money we have paid for them has gone to the distant cities. Is it any wonder money is scarce under such circumstances? We see axe-helves, wagon and carriage hubs, spokes and felloes, brought from abroad and money sent out of the community to pay for them, while as good if not better timber for these purposes grows in sight of our own doors. Why have we no citizens with industrial enterprise enough to erect manufactories of various kinds whose product shall go abroad and bring us a return in money. Until such things are done here we will suffer from scarcity of money, whenever our farmers are dissatisfied with the prices of grain and stock and conclude to hold their's for better prices. Some one will say freights are too high here to begin manufacturing for foreign markets. Then let us build a railroad. It will reduce the cost of freight and make a better market for our farmers. After all a railroad will cure many of our evils. So let us go to work, and when we have a railroad we will perhaps be able to arouse such a spirit of business enterprise as will cure the other evils with which we are at present afflicted.

WHAT WE PAY.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Fulton we have been furnished with the tonnage of freight delivered at and shipped from Mt. Dallas over the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. The aggregate for the past ten months is 2432 tons, or at the rate of about 3000 tons per year. Now this freight nearly all comes to Bedford in wagons at the rate of from $2.50 to $3 or $4 per ton. On coal we have to pay $2.50, and on almost all other goods of a more bulky or valuable character we have to pay more. At $2.50 per ton it costs us $7,500 per year to get our freight from Mt. Dallas to Bedford. With a railroad it would all be brought here for $1500, leaving the amount we are yearly paying to do without a railroad at least a round $6000, without including the enormous charges for passenger fares. Now, $50,000 will get us a railroad, while we are paying $6,000 a year, or the interest on $100,000, for the privilege of doing without one. Can we afford such extravagance? Had we not better subscribe the $50,000? We will save 12 per cent. or $6000 per year by it. In a little more than eight years we would save all it costs us to get the road and have our road beside. Can we under such circumstances afford any longer to do without the railroad? Let us go to work; we can make no better investment.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—A Cadiz Ohio paper says: "A vulcanizer exploded in the Dental office of Mr. Wm. Cessna, of this place, on last Tuesday morning. It was sitting on a stove and had become over-heated. The stove was broken into fifty pieces and scattered in all directions. A clock that was sitting on a shelf near by was likewise demolished, but a looking-glass hanging on the wall was not injured. Pieces of the vulcanizer penetrated the ceiling of the room, cutting through the laths, and the glass in the windows was nearly all broken out. Mr. Cessna was sitting within four feet of the stove at the time of the explosion, and was tumbled backward on the floor, but, strange to say, was not injured in the least."

The above Mr. Cessna is a young man from this place, Bedford, and a son of John J. Cessna Esq. A very narrow escape indeed.

SURGICAL.—Several weeks ago Drs. Wm. Watson and J. R. Anderson of this place performed a surgical operation on a young man named Oldham, of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, by removing a fibrous tumor from his neck. Mr. Oldham had been to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the express purpose of having this tumor removed, and not finding any one who would undertake the job, came to Bedford on the 28th of Oct., and applied to the above named physicians who performed the operation in fifteen or twenty minutes. Mr. Oldham is now getting along fine.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—We are pained to give the details of an unfortunate affair which occurred in this place on Monday night of last week, resulting in the death of a young man named Miles Hampson, and the imprisonment of our young friend Howard Crewitt, clerk in the hardware store of Wharton & Maguire. From the numerous conflicting stories in circulation we gather the following: It seems that Hampson and Crewitt had had some words on the street previous to Monday night. On Monday evening Hampson entered the store of Wharton & Maguire, and after getting what he wanted, remarked to Crewitt that they had had some difficulty, and invited him to go out on the street, where he said he would "take it out of him." Crewitt refused to go to the street, but consented to go into the yard back of the store. Hampson then went out, followed by Crewitt, who immediately afterwards returned to the store. Hampson also returned in a few minutes afterwards with his head badly cut and bleeding profusely, alleging that he had been hit by some heavy instrument and knocked down. He then walked to the office of Dr. Brumbaugh, and had his wound dressed, from which he appeared to experience little inconvenience for a day or two. On Wednesday afternoon, however, while on the street in front of the Exchange Hotel, he was seized with a fainting fit, and was immediately afterwards removed to his lodgings at the Jackson House. Delirium and convulsions followed immediately afterwards, which ended in his death on Thursday night.

A post mortem examination revealed the fact that his skull had been fractured and that his death was the result of the injury received.

Crewitt immediately afterwards gave himself up to the authorities, and on Friday evening was brought before his Honor, Judge Taylor, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail on the sum of $5000 tor his appearance at the coming Court.

Hampson was a young man of rather dissipated habits, and when under the influence of liquor is said to have been quarrelsome. Crewitt has the reputation of being a sober, inoffensive young man, and has the sympathy of the community in this unfortunate affair.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the proper authorities, and will of course undergo an impartial judicial examination.—*Huntingdon Journal and American.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A gentleman named Sam'l Garner, residing a short distance from Greencastle, was attacked on Sunday night, and robbed of nearly one hundred dollars, and other valuables which he had upon his person. The particulars are as follows: Mr. Garner went to Greencastle for the purpose of making some necessary purchases, and while in town, he met two persons—negroes—who asked him for some money due them, for services. He immediately paid them, and then proceeded to make his purchases. The payment of the two negroes, it appears, was observed by another individual—also a negro—who was convinced that Mr. G. was flush of money—and then, no doubt the intention entered his mind to waylay and rob him. Acting upon this, the negro started ahead of his intended victim, and when some distance out of town, he came suddenly behind and felled him to the ground, beating him in an unmerciful manner until he believed life was extinct, then robbed him, taking also a pair of stockings which Mr. G. had previously purchased. Mr. Garner lay insensible several hours, when upon coming to, he dragged himself, to his home. Awakening the family, he was taken into the house, and his wounds dressed. We understand these are of a very serious nature, and some doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The negro whose name was Evens, was arrested, and upon searching his person the stockings and the greater part of the money was found—he having the stockings on his feet. The prisoner was brought to Chambersburg on Sunday and lodged in jail to await trial.—*Chambersburg Public Opinion Nov.* 2.

BEDFORD MARKET.—"*Honor*—Scarce—Old stock exhausted, and the new will be a failure.

Virtue—Old growth nearly consumed; young growth, prospect very unpromising.
Honesty—None in the market.
Prudence—All in the hands of old stock holders, and held close.
Modesty—Stock badly managed—None for sale to street speculators.
Vice—Market over-stocked.
Pride—Market glutted.
Politeness—Cheap. Holders unwilling to dispose of any at present rates.
Scandal—None at wholesale, dealt in chiefly by peddlars at retail.
Religion—Very little of the genuine article on hand. Stock generally adulterated. Several heavy speculators have gone into bankruptcy.
Love—None offered, except for greenbacks."

COLD WEATHER.—After a few fair days, seeming harbingers of the delightful season of Indian Summer, we were treated to cold raw weather on Saturday, with a fierce snow storm in the afternoon, continuing through the night and nearly all day on Sunday. Since then the mercury has dropped down to the neighborhood of 20° with high wind more suggestive of Feb. than Nov. Such intense and continuous cold so early in the season has not been known here for many years. It really seems as if winter had set in, which would be a grave calamity as the larger portion of the corn crop is still in the fields and our people are generally unprepared for winter. The streams are also unusually low and if severe cold should continue would almost freeze dry. We hope to see more moderate weather in a few days and perhaps some fine Indian Summer yet. It is certainly greatly needed to enable our people to make reasonable preparations for winter.

A CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. Dibert of the Washington House has sold out to a Mr. Murray, lately of New York, who took charge of affairs on Wednesday last. Mr. Murray we understand is a clever, accommodating landlord, and a good business man, having run the Lochiel House in Harrisburg and the Herdick House in Williamsport each a number of years with success. We bespeak for him the patronage which has so kindly been extended to Mr. Dibert and also the patronage of all who want number one accommodations. An anxiety for other business induced Mr. Dibert to sell out at this time, though he intended doing so in the Spring. He kept a quiet orderly house, and plenty of good rations which are requisites to success anywhere.

STUMP ISLAND.—A despatch from O. E. Shannon, Esq., who is at Stump Island says they have struck a fifty barrel well, and will "have several other wells ready to be tested in a few days." There is a great deal of Bedford money invested in Stump Island and we will be very glad indeed to congratulate our interested friends in an entire success. We believe that one great drawback to our railroad enterprise has been the losses in oil speculations, and if our people are so fortunate as to make a big strike, it will ease our money market, enlarge our railroad subscription, grease the wheels in every branch of business and thus benefit the town and people generally. Let 'er come!

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

CAN ANY ONE TELL?—The following pertinent questions we clip from an exchange. They will be found as applicable in this latitude as anywhere else in the country:

Can any one tell how men who absolutely cannot pay small bills, can always find plenty of money to buy liquor and treat when happening among friends?

Can any one tell how many young men, who dodge their washwoman, and who are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or seven up?

Can any one tell how it is that some men owe their butcher, owe for rent, owe tailoring, for shoes, etc, can yet have everything that's nice, eat oysters at night, wear fine clothes and have all the delicacies of the season?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and don't work, while others who are industrious and always employed almost starve?

Can any one tell how a man who is too poor to pay four or five cents a week for a newspaper, can spend five or six times as much for cigars and tobacco to say nothing of drinks?

THERE is no mistake about it, PLANTATION BITTERS will ward off Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep PLANTATION BITTERS in the house, and use it according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague Medicines perscribed by intelligent doctors. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of PLANTATION BITTERS, as well as quinine, and we dare say they owe their popularity mostly to that fact. We can recommend them.

How Hostetter's Bitters cure Dyspepsia.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritions portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures* is *dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: they invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

ONE of the few really successful enterprises of the day is Parker & Co.'s One Dollar Sale. Their system offers a greater opportunity for the purchase of the thousand and one useful articles, at a price that comes within the reach of all classes, than any other.

It is a well understood fact, that certain classes of goods pay the dealer a very large percentage of profit: This appears almost necessary, especially in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c., of which a dealer does not sell sufficient of any one article to make it an object of trade, and is obliged to purchase in small quantities; and when the goods are sold by three or four different classes of merchants, and each charge a very large profit, the price becomes double the original cost of manufacture before reaching the hands of the people.

It is in such goods Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer street, Boston, deal most extensively. Their sales are so immense they make each article a speciality, often buying all a manufacturer can produce. Their system gives universal satisfaction. Read their advertisement. 5nov:1m.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

THOSE people whose hair is turning gray should use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* to restore it to its natural color and vigor.

DIED.

Of a stroke of the Palsy, on the 13th of Oct., 1869, at her residence in Juniata twp., Bedford Co., MARY, the wife of Jacob Hoover, aged 58 years, 4 months and 10 days.

During a short illness, she patiently bore her affliction, and breathed out her life in the hopes of a glorious immortality. Praying for those around her to meet her on that shore where suffering is a stranger and parting comes no more.

MARRIED.

At Waterside, Nov. 4th 1869, by Robert Ralston, Esq., Mr. DANIEL CREPS of Hopewell township, to Miss REBECCA AARON, of Pattonsville all of this county.

On Tuesday Nov. 9th at the House of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Heckerman, Miss JULIA F. REED to Mr. Wm. A. NICODEMUS both of this place. The happy pair have our best wishes for their success in life. The package of good things sent to this office was duly appreciated. A typo can always chronicle such memorable events, with much more pleasure, when he is stimulated by the sweets of a wedding table.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.
MRS. M. C. LEGGET, Hoboken, N. J.
12nov4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.
We will send a handsome prospectus of our NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, to any Book agent, free of charge. Address,
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HOW TO MAKE MONEY—VIRGINIA LAND. WE will send to any address a pamphlet of One Hundred pages, giving descriptions of 600 Farms, with other valuable information. Will sell 75,000 acres of land from $1 to $2.50 per acre. Send postage stamp.
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12nov4w Box 153 Fredericksburg, Va.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

New Advertisements.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES & TRIUMPHS OF
P. T. BARNUM.
Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German. 35 Elegant Full Page Engravings. It embraces *Forty Years Recollections* of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer, and Showman. No book published so acceptable to classes. Every one wants it. Agents average from 50c. to 100 subscribers a week. We offer extra inducements. Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.
J. B. BURR & CO., publishers,
12nov5w Hartford, Conn.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address,
E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
12nov13w Augusta, Maine.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Desease.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief.
For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DESEASES, they have a soothing effect.
SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true*
BROWNS BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
12nov6m SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"AROUND THE WORLD!"
THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
Is now publishing a series of Letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan China, India, Egypt, &c.; together with various other correspondence, all the News, Religious and Secular, and a great variety of the best Reading, Original and Selected.
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"A repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."
A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate.
HARPERS BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calender paper, and is published Weekly.
Critical Notices of the Press
HARPER'S BAZAR contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number or HARPER'S BAZAR is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*
The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the Periodicals which the Harpers Publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the woman began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation.*
It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instructions, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Reflector.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.
TERMS:
HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, *or* BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra Copy.*
Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE WEEKLY, *and* BAZAR *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.
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Vols. I. and II. of *Harper's Bazar*, for the years 1868-9, elegantly bound in green morrocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.
The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
12nov New York.

NOTICE TO JUSTICES.
All newly elected Justices' are required by law to file a notice of their acceptance within thirty days after their election. Therefore all such must send said notice to me immediately.
5nov O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

STRAY STEER, came to the premises of the subscriber, in St. Clair twp., in June last, a stray Steer, supposed to be one year old. He has no marks, is a bright red, except a little white along the belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. ISAAC LING.
5nov3t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
CHAMBERLIN'S LAW BOOK
FOR BUSINESS MEN!
Every Farmer, Every Merchant.
Every Mechanic, Every Manufacturer.
Every Business Man, and Every Young Man.
Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address, O. D. CASE & CO,
5nov6t Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR November Term, 3d Monday, 15th day, '69.

Tho's. Gilchrist foreman	Joseph H. Mullin,
Isaiah Morris,	Andrew Rouser,
Jeremiah Clark,	Peter Steckman,
James B. Farquhar,	Martin Bortz,
Jacob Barton,	Samuel F. Shoup,
Abraham Corl,	John Griffith, of Jos.
John Wolford,	Calvin Tobias,
Abraham Morgart,	Levi Fluck,
Solomon Suter,	Solomon Wilkinson,
George Kinsely,	Henry Boor,
Josiah Whetstone,	B. F. Williams,
Hezekiah Logue,	Robert Montgomery.

List of Petit Juror's drawn for same Term:

George Barefoot,	James Madara,
Geo. W. Points,	Amos Berkheimer,
C. C. Garlick,	Hiram Rohm,
David Brumbaugh,	Eli Holsinger,
Thomas G. Walker,	Hugh Kinton,
William Simpson,	John M. Walter,
George Steel,	John Lafferty,
Michael C. Miller,	John Shoemaker,
Daniel R. Snyder,	H. H. Fisher,
Daniel Barley,	R. H. Barley,
Jacob S. Brown,	Mathew Pearson,
George Smith,	Levi Carpenter,
Daniel Stayer,	Geo. W. Vickroy,
Christian Miller,	John S. Imler,
Archibald Blair,	Matthias Smith,
William F. Foultz,	D. B. Armstrong,
Jonathan Cable,	Phillip Holler,
John C. Miller,	H. H Dasher,
Philip Smith,	John P. Williams,

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1869.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk, Jury Comm'rs.
4nov2t

LATEST STYLE
WINTER GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

New Advertisements.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."
"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
In November will be commenced "*Man and Wife*," a new serial story, splendidly Illustrated, by Wilkie Collins, (Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New Subscribers will be supplied with HARPER'S WEEKLY from the commencement of the Story to the end of 1870 for Four Dollars.
Critical Notices of the Press.
The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post.*
HARPER'S WEEKLY may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*
The articles upon public question which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common-sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writings of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870
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Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, for $7 each. A complete Set, Comprising Thirteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII. ready January 1st 1870.
The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address,
HARPER & BROTHERS,
5nov New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE KEEPING of BONDS and OTHER SECURITIES, &c.
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
GUARANTEE RATES.

	For a Year, or less Period
Government and all other Coupon Securities including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion,	1 25 " 1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion,	2 00 " 1,000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of	1 00 " 100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
The Company is also prepared to rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a Tin Box,) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75, and $100 per annum. Also, to Store Books of Account, Records, Valuable Title Papers, etc., at reasonable rates. No charge less than one dollar.
President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President:
HENRY LLOYD.
Directors:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,	BYRON H. PAINTER,
HENRY LLOYD,	JOSEPH S. MORRISON,
WILLIAM REA,	GEORGE BLACK,
WILLIAM M. LYON,	CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
JAMES I. BENNET,	

Secretary and Treasurer:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.
22oct3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—
All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation.
1. The administration account of John P. Reed Adm'r of the estate of James Taylor, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.
2. The account of Lewis Putt, Esq., Adm'r of all and singular goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Joseph Crissman, merchant, late of the township of Liberty, County of Bedford, Pa., dec'd.
3. The account of Samuel L. Russell, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Dr. William Watson, dec'd, Adm'r with the will annexed of Eliza Watson dec'd.
4. The account of Samuel L. Russell Adm'r with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.
5. The Administration account of William Gracey, Adm'r of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence twp., dec'd.
6. The account of John S. Sproat and John T.

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOW PEOPLE TAKE COLD.

Not by tumbling into the river and dragging home wet as a drowned rat; not by being pitched into the mud, or spilled out in the snow in sleighing time; not by walking for hours, over shoe-top in mud; not by soaking in the rain, without an umbrella; not by scrubbing the floor until the unnameable sticks to you like a wet rag; not by hoeing potatoes until you are in a lather of sweat; these are not the things which give people colds; and yet they are all the time telling us how they "caught their death-cold by exposure."

The time for taking cold is after your exercise; the place is in your own house, or office, or counting-house. It is not the act of exercise which gives you the cold, but it is the getting cool too quick after exercising. For example, you walk very fast to get to the railroad station, or to the ferry, or to catch an omnibus, or to make time for an appointment; your mind being ahead of you, the body makes an extra effort to keep up with it, and when you get to the desired spot, you raise your hat and find yourself in a prespiration; you take a seat, and, feeling quite comfortable as to temperature, you begin to talk with a friend, or if a New Yorker, to read a newspaper, and before you are aware of it, you experience a sensation of chilliness, and the thing is done; you look around to see where the cold comes from and find an open window near you, or a door, or that you have taken a seat at the forward part of the car, and it is moving against the wind, a strong draft is made through the crevices.

After any kind of exercise, do not stand a moment at a street-corner, for anybody or anything; nor at any open door or window. When you have been exercising in any way whatever, winter or summer, go home at once, or to some sheltered place; and, however warm the room may seem to be, do not at once pull off your hat and cloak, but wait awhile—some five minutes or more, and lay aside one at a time; thus acting, a cold is impossible. Notice a moment: When you return from a brisk walk and enter a warm room, raise your hat and your forehead will be moist; let the hat remain a few moments and feel the forehead again, and it will be dry, showing that the room is actually cooler than your body, and that, with your out-door clothing on, you have really cooled off full soon enough. Many of the severest colds I have ever known men to take, were the result of sitting down to a warm meal in a cool room after a long walk; or being engaged in writing, have left the fire go out, and their first admonition of it was that creeping chilliness, which is the ordinary forerunner of a severe cold. Persons have often lost their lives by writing or reading in a room where there was no fire, although the weather outside was rather comportable. Sleeping in rooms long unused, has destroyed the life of many a visitor and friend. Our splendid parlors and our nice "spare rooms" help to enrich many a doctor.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

CARE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A writer in *Hearth and Home* says: Boots and shoes, if taken care of properly, will generally last two or three times longer than they usually do and at the same time fit the feet far more satisfactorily, and keep them dry and more comfortable in wet weather. The upper leather should be kept soft and pliable, while the soles need to be hard, tough and impervious to water. The first thing to be done with any pair of new shoes for farm use, is to set each one on a platter or an old dinner plate, and pour on boiled linseed oil sufficient to fill the vessel to the upper edge of the soles. Allow the leather to absorb as much oil as it will for eight hours. Linseed oil should not be applied to the upper leather, as it will soon become dry, rendering the leather, hard and tough; but if the soles be saturated with this oil, it will exclude dampness and enlarge the pegs, so that the sole will never get loose from the upper leather. If the shoes be sewed the linseed oil will preserve the thread from rotting. Now, wet the upper leather thoroughly when the boots or shoes are to be put on the feet, so that those parts which are tight may render a trifle, and thus adapt the form of the shoe to the foot far more satisfactorily than when the upper leather is not wet. Keep them on the feet until the leather is nearly dry. Then give the upper leather a thorough greasing with equal parts of lard and tallow, or with tallow and neat's-foot oil. If shoes be treated in this manner, and a row of round-headed shoe nails be driven around the edge of the soles, they will wear like copper, and always set easy on the feet. Boots and shoes should be treated as suggested, and worn a little several months before they are put to daily service. This is the true way to save your shoe money.

ODORS IN BUTTER.—A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, who appears to understand fully the art of making good butter, presents a few hints which will probably enlighten some of our dairying friends on a point that often puzzles them, viz., the peculiar and undesirable odor flavor which their butter so frequently acquires. He says: "It is a common error among our butter makers particularly those that make but little, to let the butter stand too long in the churn, or in the butter bowl, waiting to be worked. There is no churn, there is no butter, bowl, perfectly clean. Wood will absorb the odor. Hence the taste of the churn or flavor of wood, and bad wood, in the butter, as we so often find it. It is less so in winter, as then other flavors overcome it—the taste of smoke, of garlic, and of the stables principally. But now we urge, more particularly, to see that the churn holds the butter only till it is gathered, and the bowl till the salt is dissolved. Then pack in clean flavorless jars or tubs—not old jars, nor new tubs, unless water has stood long in the tubs, or they have been charred. If the buttermilk has been worked out and there are no foreign odors, and no excess of salt to make bitter, there will be such an improvement that it will seem like new butter—like a superior article, as it is."

KEEP WARM AND SAVE YOUR LIFE.

Within thirty days from to-day there will be many deaths which might be preveted by warmer clothing. Many a fatal case of dysentery is caused by the want of woolen under shirts, or an extra blanket at night. The sudden changes of temperature which occur at this season of the year are very trying to the constitution. People with weak lungs quickly feel the effect of them. Frequently the thermometer falls many degrees within a few hours. Not only the feeble but robust and strong persons suffer from such great variations of temperature. When the weather grows cold rapidly, the pores of the skin are suddenly closed, and the result is frequently a bad cold, which may hold on all winter, and terminate in consumption or a fatal attack of dysentery, or that dreadful disease, the typhoid fever,

If the day seems ever so warm and bright, it is much safer to wear plenty of under clothing at this season. In the evenings the dew falls, and it grows chilly very suddenly. At all times, even when it feels the warmest, one experiences the difference, which is so marked, between the autumn atmosphere and that of the summer. There is something more than the mere difference in temperature; it may be in electricity. An occasional fire in a room dries the walls and purifies the atmosphere. A little timely attention to all these things would prevent a great deal of disease and suffering which are among the ills to which humanity is liable.

Humorous.

"WHAT ails your eye, Joe?" "I told a man he lied," replied Joe,

WHY is a violin without strings like an editor's pocket? It is minus the notes.

MARRYING a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its sweet singing.

WHAT did our first parents do in Eden? Adam kept the garden and Eve raised Cain.

IF you want your neighbors to "know all about you," Give a party and don't invite the folks "who live next door."

A picture of despair—a pig reaching hrough a hole in the fence to get a cabbage that lies a few inches out of his reach.

AN editor, alluding to the demand for female suffrage, female doctors and female clergymen, remarks that another female want presents itself—that of female *women*.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Whenever I find a real handsome woman in the wimmin's rights business, then I am going to take my hat under my arm and jine the procession."

"MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband, "is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied his wife, "are the grave diggers."

"WHAT do you propose to take for your cold?" said a lady to a sneezing gentleman "Oh, I'll sell it very cheap—I won't higgle about the price at all."

PUFFING and blowing are often considered as synonymous terms. You will discover a difference, however, if instead of puffing a man up, you should blow him up.

THE last case of indolence is related in a New York journal: It is that of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy that in writing his name, he simply used the letter J., and then punched a hole through the paper.

AMIABLE mother: "Here, Tommy, is some nice caster oil, with orange peel in it." Doctor: "Now, remember, don't give it all to Tommy; leave some for me." Tommy (who had been there before:) "Doctor's a nice man; give it all to the Doctor!"

MARK TWAIN thinks that soda water is not reliable for a steady drink. It is too gassy. The next morning after drinking thirty-eight bottles, he found himself full of gas and as tight as a balloon. He had not an article of clothing that he could wear but his umbrella.

RULING PASSION.—An editor out west became martial and was created captain. On parade, instead of "two paces in front—advance," he unconsciously exclaimed: "Cash—two dollars a year in advance." He was courtmartialed and sentenced to read his own newspaper.

A FACETIOUS gentleman of Williamsburg, Mass., dined upon tough fowl in a Boston hotel, asked the landlady where the fowl came from. She replied that it came from Williamsburg. "Impossible," exclaimed the gentleman, "for the town hasn't been incorporated over forty years."

A GIRL, keeper of a toll-gate in England, was asked by a swell velocipedist how much he had to pay. "That, sir," replied she "depends on whether you ride through the gate, or whether you get off your dandy-horse and drag it through; because in that case, every two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by a horse or an ass, pays three-pence."

"A LITTLE more animation, my dear," whispered Mrs. A., to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prudent nymph. "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man." "Of course not, my love, but I was not aware who your partner was."

A SMART old lady was she who, at Portland, Maine, last week, was seen on a railroad track a short distance before the train. The engineer whistled and rang the bell, but to no purpose. She continued to walk on until she was enceremoniously seated on the cow-catcher. When the train completely stopped she alighted, and very pleasantly said to the engineer, "I heard your whistle, but thought it was from a tugboat. I am much obliged to you for stopping."

A STORY is told of the late storm, which runs as follows: An old gent with his aged wife tried to escape from the flood which surrounded his house and stable by wading, but his wife's strength and resolution were not equal to the task, so he helped her up into a tree and made his way alone to a knoll a short distance away. Here he stood, lamenting his situation in this wise: "Oh! if I only had my wife here I wouldn't valley giving five dollars! And there's the pig: I'd give ten dollars this minnit if he is only safe!

A NEW SPECIMEN.—Mark Twain tells a capital story. Here is one of his best:

"One day when I and my brother went into the woods, he shot a chicken-hawk and a crow, and while we were lolling in the shade under a tree, he pulled the tail's out of the birds, and then, fooling round and talking, he finally built the crow's tail into the chicken-hawks transom. When we saw what a neat job it was, we thought we would keep it. When we got home, we were late for supper and just dropped it on the porch and rushed in. We had a sort of sneaking hope that the old man and our uncle would get bit with it anyway, because they were always pottering over geology or natural history, or something they did not know anything about. While we were at supper, they came along and found the bird, and we heard them discussing it and talking all sorts of astonishment. Directly the old man came in—having the bird by the leg and says:

"'Boys, where did you get this bird?'

"Shot him in the woods, sir."

"'Did you ever come across any other birds like this around here?'

"'No sir; this is the first.'

"'Boys, do you know what you've done? You've discovered something that will make you known everywhere. The bird is a new species.'

And he walked out, and we heard him and uncle conclude that they would lable it with their own names and send it to Professor Hagenbrum, at Albany. Pretty soon, though, the old man took hold of the tail and it pulled out, and we heard both of them swear a little. When we came out the bird was lying on one side of the fence and the tail on the other. We did not dare to laugh, not to let on about overhearing their talk either.

But about a month after this, there came along one of the rattiest specimens of a boy you ever saw, and wanted to stop with us. He was all rags and tatters, and tired out with running away from his master somewhere. His shirt was hanging at half mast through his trousers, and two thirds of the tail of it was a piece of blue flannel that had been sewed on. While the poor devil was eating his dinner, uncle and the old man were studying up what they had better do with him. And finally they said, 'By George! they did not know what to do with him.' Just then the boy rose and swung his colors into view, and brother Bob says:

"'Father, you might send him to Professor Hagenbaum, at Albany.'

"'It was the first the old man knew we had overheard the bird talk, and so he whaled us both. He says, "I'll learn you to play jokes on your old father."'

NOTICE.—The widow and heirs of Nathaniel Elbin, late of Southampton twp., Bedford County, dec'd are hereby notified that the sub-criber will, on the last day of next term, (Nov. 20th,) apply to the Orphans' Court of said County, for a discharge from his office of Executor of the last will &c., of said dec'd. When all persons interested may attend if they think proper

29oct4t BASIL BROWNING.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6.500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 247 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23.000.000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, an i are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London....£7 8s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fr. 50 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency.*

The Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well secured bonds which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
6aug3m No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold: have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. au13

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir:—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist; after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th. last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BOUGHT FOR CASH AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE LEATHER,
UPPER CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, CASTS &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL CLOTHS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
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for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON

several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October as after that time the books will be left with H. NICODEMUS for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

HARPER'S WEEKLY HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE. CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large, (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

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